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THE EUGENICS REVIEW

APRIL 1958

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PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Human Genetics

September 1957. Vol. 9 No. 3.

The Problem of Complete Y-Linkage in Man-By Curt Stern—Pedigrees have been published showing transmission of a trait from an affected man to all his sons but none of his daughters and thence down through the male line, and often the claim is made that these are examples of Y-linked inheritance. The author of this review considers such evidence to date, pointing out that each case except one of supposed Y-linkage in a total of seventeen different traits is represented by a single family group only and that chance segregation of autosomal genes (with or without sexlimitation) followed by selective recording of holandric pedigrees cannot be ruled out. He suggests that further search be made and fresh data collected before Y-linkage is accepted for any condition in man. Apparently no Y-linked gene is yet known in mammals other than man, although such linkage has been established in Drosophila and other species.

Parental Age in Achondroplasia and Mongolism—By L. S. Penrose—The author uses Stevenson's data on sporadic achondroplasia in Northern Ireland to show the significance of advanced paternal age in this condition. Similar calculations already made for mongolism are quoted and give results which are in direct contrast: here it is the advanced maternal age which is important, any relationship to the father's age being eliminated when the mother's age is held constant.

On the Estimation of the Frequency of Genetic Carriers—By R. S. Krooth—In this paper expressions are derived for the average number of recessive genes per unaffected person for a particular condition, and the frequency of genetic carriers —that is of persons carrying at least one such gene. The assumptions listed regarding population conditions, rarity and severity of the disease, mutation, etc., are analogous to those usually made when estimating the frequency of carriers from the frequency of affected. However, in the method described no assumption need be made as to the number of loci or of alleles at each locus; further, it does not matter whether the double but nonhomozygous recessive is affected or not. deals effectively with the important practical problem of ensuring genetic unity before analysing clinical material in the study of rare recessives, since the number of genes involved is immaterial. For example, the method is applied to Stevenson and Cheeseman's data on congenital deafness.

The Mathematical Relations Among Plural Births -By G. Allen and I. L. Firschein-The authors describe a method of determining the expected frequencies of gestations by plurality and zygosity based on the "Hypothesis of proportional probability of embryonic division." Briefly, it is assumed that zygotic division occurs with a certain probability (though this may vary according to whether the division is primary, secondary, etc.) and therefore the chance of a division occurring at any stage in the development of multiple embryos depends upon the number of embryos present. The number of zygotes concerned is based on the probability of extra ovulation and a new term, representing the maximum number of zygotes is added for each order of plural birth. For instance, the expected frequency of two zygotes is given by the chance of one extra ovulation occurring, and equals the frequency of dizygotic twins among all births.

Comparison with observed data shows an excess of total numbers of triplets and quads in the predicted figures (possibly due to high prenatal mortality) but good agreement for the frequencies of sex-concordance. The authors suggest that the monozygotic-dizygotic ratio may be nearly the same for all orders of plural birth but add a reminder that the ratio varies with maternal age.

Chances of Disproof of False Claims of Parent-Child Relationship—By W. C. Boyd—Blood group tests are finding a new application in the United States in disproving false claims—mostly by Chinese—of derivative citizenship. Tables for Chinese and white American populations giving the probabilities of disproving false claims at two different levels of testing are set out in this report. It is noted that the chances of disproving parent-child relationship are consistently higher than those of disproving alleged paternity.

Monilethrix: Report of a Family with Special Reference to some Problems concerning Inheritance—By R. Deraemaeker—The association of typical "beading" of the hair with keratosis follicularis is described in eight members of this family: two of the affected had been reported as normal by relatives and minimal signs were found only after prolonged search. The condition is dominantly-inherited here and mention is made of possible association with hair colour.

An Investigation into the Genetics and Racial Variation of BAIB Excretion—By S. M. Gartler, I. L. Firschein and B. S. Kraus—The results of this inquiry support the current view that the urinary excretion of β -aminoiso-butyric acid is largely under the control of a single gene, though the observed bimodal excretion pattern is probably

modified by environmental variables and experimental errors.

Genetic Implications of Certain Physiological Processes Affecting the Metabolism of L-Phenylalanine in Man—By R. E. Tashian and S. M. Gartler—In this study of the intra-pair differences in monozygotic and like-sexed dizygotic twins for the absorption of phenylalanine, its conversion to tyrosine and the renal clearance of phenylalanine and tyrosine there was no indication that genetic factors were involved in the diffusion of phenylalanine into the blood or its metabolism to tyrosine. However, there was evidence that the excretion mechanisms of the two amino acids come under partial genetic control, and may in fact be the same for both.

Identical Twins Discordant for Interventricular Septal Defect and Absent Radius and Thumb—By R. M. Stecher—The association of congenital heart defect and absent radius has been noted elsewhere: their occurrence in one of supposed monozygotic twins is interesting, although the evidence for monozygosity here is a little shaky since, of the blood groups only the ABO and Rhesus D factors were checked. Three of the nine sibs of the twins described in this report showed congenital short thumb but the authors consider this to be unrelated to the severe limb defect present in the affected twin. Helen Blyth.

Annals of Human Genetics October 1957. Vol. 22. Part 1.

The Stability of a Sex-linked allelic system—By D. A. Sprott—This is a mathematical investigation into the necessary and sufficient conditions for the stability of a sex-linked allelic system under selection pressure and random mating. Several examples are given, including the case of a rare recessive gene achieving stable equilibrium by being advantageous to the male and disadvantageous to the female heterozygote.

Lindau's Disease in Five Generations—By A. A. McIntosh Nicol—Lindau's disease is discussed and details are given of a pedigree covering five generations. It is suggested that the condition may be due to an autosomal dominant with incomplete manifestation.

P.T.C. Thresholds, Colour Vision and Blood Factors of Brazilian Indians. I. Kaingangs—By J. Loureiro Fernandes, P. C. Junqueira, H. Kalmus, F. Ottensooser, R. Pasqualin and P. Wishart—and P.T.C. Thresholds, Colour Vision and Blood Factors of Brazilian Indians. II. Carajas—By P. C. Junqueira, H. Kalmus and P. Wishart—These two papers discuss the results of investigation in two Brazilian Indian tribes with regard to P.T.C. threshold, colour vision, sickling and the blood-group systems ABO, MNs, Rh, Duffy, Diego and Kell. Amongst the Kaingangs there were very few non-tasters,

no sicklers, a relatively high proportion of B genes and a complete absence of K. Amongst the Carajas there were no non-tasters, no sicklers, no A or B genes, but relatively high incidences of Duffy and Kell genes.

Some Familial Correlations in Height, Weight and Skeletal Maturity—By D. Hewitt—Using material from the Oxford Child Health Survey, sib-sib correlations for standardized height, weight and skeletal maturity have been calculated and are found to be compatible with the true values of +0.5 expected on the hypothesis of autosomal inheritance without dominance.

Parent-child correlations are lower than could reasonably be expected to result from the presence of dominance. But when the inter-relation of growth and maturation is taken into account, revised estimates of sib-sib and parent-child correlations show satisfactory agreement with the theoretical expectations.

Height, weight and rate of skeletal maturation are probably all largely dependent on autosomal inheritance, but there is some evidence for sexlinked genes affecting height and rate of maturation.

Brachydactyly and Symbrachydactyly—By J. D. Malloch—Detailed information is given on a pedigree involving brachydactyly and symbrachydactyly.

The ABO, MNS and Rh Blood Groups of the Black Mountain of Carmarthenshire—By J. P. Garlick and Amy M. Pantin—Gene frequencies are calculated for the ABO, MNS and Rh blood-group systems in the Black Mountain of Carmarthenshire. Comparisons are made with other Welsh and English data.

Die Bedeutung des Alters der Eltern für den Zwergwuchs—By W. Lenz—An investigation has been made of 129 cases of "proportional" dwarfing in children, where no specific organic cause could be diagnosed. The influences of parity, maternal age and difference in parental ages are discussed. As already established for achondroplastic dwarfing, paternal age appears to have an important effect on incidence.

Occurrence of D^u Type of Reaction when CDe or cDE is Partnered with Cde—By Bruce Chown and Marion Lewis—It is known that the Rh antigen D is likely to exhibit a weakened reaction D^u when D is partnered with Cde. It is suggested in this paper that the phenomenon is due partly to an inherent variability in the D antigen, and partly to a variable depressant effect in Cde.

Blood Groups in Jews from Morocco and Tunisia— By E. Margolis, J. Gurevitch and E. Hasson—An investigation has been made into the ABO, MN and Rh blood-group systems of Moroccan and Tunisian Jews. Similarities in results for the two communities suggest a common origin. Anonychia with Ectrodactyly: Clinical and Linkage Data—By D. H. Lees, Sylvia D. Lawler, J. H. Renwick and J. M. Thoday—A rare type of congenital anonychia, in which nail-beds as well as nails are absent on certain digits, occurs in several members of a large family. The condition is shown to be due to an autosomal gene, manifesting in the heterozygous state. It is not an allele of the nail-patella gene, and may be linked to the Lutheran blood-group locus.

Birth Weight in Infants of Diabetic Mothers—By D. Y. Y. Hsia and S. S. Gellis—Birth weight has been studied in the infants of diabetic mothers in relation to gestation time, maternal age, parity and survival.

The infants of untreated diabetic mothers tended to be heavier than normal infants. This effect begins after the thirty-first week of gestation and becomes more marked as gestation progresses. When the diabetic mothers are treated with female sex hormones during pregnancy no such effect is observed. In addition, it is shown that mean birth weight and length of gestation both decrease with increasing severity of maternal diabetes, whether treated or not.

NORMAN T. J. BAILEY.

Eugenics Quarterly December 1957. Vol. 4. No. 4.

American Triracial Isolates—By Calvin L. Beale—This matter will be of particular interest to geneticists because it deals with a little-studied people with a high degree of consanguinity, a high fertility rate and marked isolation. The people are of mixed Indian, white and negro origin and are in settlements ranging from fifty persons to over 20,000, to a total of about 77,000. In some States they have their own segregated schools and in one State (North Carolina) they even have a separate State College.

Blood Groups and Disease—By R. B. McConnell—The author discusses the possibility that such diseases as coronary thrombosis, cancer, diabetes and duodenal ulcer may be more likely to develop in individuals with certain blood groups, with the corollary that such individuals could be detected in childhood and the environmental encouragement which these diseases receive could be avoided. Considerable research is proceeding on these lines and the name of Dr. J. Fraser Roberts is mentioned in connection with an analysis of the figures.

Heredity Counseling—By Charles F. Wilkinson, Jr.—After explaining the functions of an Heredity Counseling Clinic the author gives his concept of the ideal clinic and goes on to describe actual cases at the Department of Human Genetics at the University of Michigan Medical School.

Patterns of Discovery in Mental Deficiency—By Gordon Allen—This is a condensation from a paper read at a symposium on Progress in Genetic Psychiatry given by the Eastern Psychiatric Research Association, New York City in October 1957, but the condensation is so drastic that it is difficult for the non-specialist fully to appreciate the value of the contribution.

Family Size and Social Mobility in a California Suburb—By Stephen T. Boggs—Social mobility is here taken to cover aspiration for occupational advancement and reasons are adduced to suggest that a "considerable number of California suburbanites no longer consider children to be inimical to getting ahead."

A Reading List on Eugenics—Compiled by the American Eugenics Society, Inc.—This list has been prepared "for those who want to study eugenics in general or who want to pursue a particular aspect." The list is headed by our own Statements of Objects and this is immediately followed by Dr. Blacker's Eugenics, Galton and After—a most gracious and much appreciated gesture.

Eugenic Trends at Mid-Century—By Helen Hammons—A valuable contribution linking the current census data with eugenic concepts.

Books Reviews:—Human Blood Groups and Inheritance—By Sylvia Lawler and L. J. Lawler. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1957—Intended for the biologist and the general reader this book provides a wide survey of the whole subject of blood grouping and includes higher apes and animals as well as man.

Southern Racial Progress: The Wavering Color Line—By Thomas J. Woofter. Public Affairs Press, Washington D.C. 1957—A history of social agencies dealing with race relations over the past four decades by an author of broad sympathies and himself born in the South. The reviewer (Frank H. Hankins) feels that the author may possibly view the immense advances since World War II with a certain excess of optimism so far as the future is concerned.

Genetics—By Edgar Altenburg. Holt & Co. New York 1957—This is a revised edition of a book designed to meet the needs of students undergoing a year's course in genetics, but since it contains an up-to-date record of all the remarkable advances in this field it will be of much interest "to all who occupy themselves with the broader aspects of evolutionary change."

Abstracts—Discordant Heart Anomalies in Twins—By I. A. Uchida and R. D. Rowe—American Journal of Human Genetics 1957. 9, 133-140—"The high frequency of "discordance" in identical twins rules out as a complete cause not only

heredity but also any factor in the prenatal environment that would affect both twins equally."

C. W. USHER.

Human Biology

May and September, 1957. Vol. 29. Nos. 2 and 3.

The Geographic Distribution of Cerebral Hemorrhage and Hypertension in Japan—By E. Takahaish and others—Cerebral hæmorrhage is now a more frequent cause of death in Japan than tuberculosis. Fatal cerebral hæmorrhage among the middle aged is held to be related to environmental temperature: low temperatures are unfavourable. Diet is a contributory factor.

The Relationship between Physique and Rate of Skeletal Maturation in Boys—By R. M. Acheson and C. W. Dupertuis—Slow maturers show a slight tendency towards ectomorphy. Evidence is given that there is a genetically controlled relationship between physique and skeletal (and sexual) maturation, but this relationship is obscured by the effects of environment.

The Effect of Sex, Birth Rank and Birth Weight on Growth in the First Year of Life—By Eva J. Salber —Growth in the first postnatal year, of over 4,400 European, "Bantu," "Cape Coloured" and Indian babies attending child welfare clinics in Durban, South Africa, is reported in the second of two papers. Boys' weights and growth rates were higher than girls', except that non-European girls grew faster than non-European boys from six to eight months on; this exception is attributed to adverse environmental conditions. First born babies are lighter than later born babies at birth, but overtake them during the first year. Babies heavy at birth remain heavier during the first year than those lighter at birth, but birth weight has no effect on gain in weight during the year. Babies double their birth weight before six months.

The Status of Physical Types—By W. H. Hammond—A critical review, leading to some methodological recommendations.

Sex Determination from the Skeleton—By F. P. Thieme and W. J. Schull—A mathematical account of osteometric methods.

The Physiological Effects of Sleeping on Hard or Soft Beds—By E. E. Suckling *et al.*—An experimental study led to no decisive conclusion.

S. A. B.

Journal of Mental Science October 1957. Vol. 103, No. 433.

The Intellectual and Social Status of Children of Mental Defectives. Parts I and II—By M. W. G. Brandon—In these studies the writer, who is clinical psychologist at the Fountain Hospital, assesses the 150 children of seventy-three certified mental defectives. He rightly calls attention to the

"rather dogmatic statements made by responsible people" early in this century, on the nature and genetics of deficiency. Presumably this is why he set out to follow up the children of certified cases from this hospital: an enquiry which is clearly needed more widely still. In this case however, this assessment of the motives leads him to doubt whether the mothers were properly to be described as feeble-minded. Sixty-one out of seventy had an I.Q. of over sixty. It did seem however that whatever their definition they were typical of many patients found in Institutions. The follow-up showed that many were capable of bringing up a child and running a home in spite of the fact that the average stay under certification amounted to fourteen years. Part II deals with the assessment of the children. Their mean I.O. was 91.2 and the number of defective 3.7 per cent.

These papers throw no light on any hereditary transmission of true mental defect; but they have instead demonstrated a point of perhaps equal social importance: that many patients who appear defective, and have been certified as such, and are now in colonies, can be successful in raising a normal family.

R. F. TREDGOLD.

Phylon. The Atlanta University Quarterly Review of Race and Culture Third Quarter, 1957. Vol. 18, No. 3.

AGAIN the most outstanding article gives its name and tone to the number. The Winner Names the Age—by Lillian Smith—is a most interesting and inspiring address given at Atlanta University on June 3rd, 1957; it concerns the whole world, the theme being that our age has as yet no winner and so it has as yet no name—but it is our responsibility.

Societal and Cultural Systems and their Integration—By Jiri Kolaja—is in a similar vein but much more abstract. He concludes that an integrated society "is achieved when both cultural and social structure are developed along both dimensions, i.e. time and space. Thus the integration of the socio-cultural system is defined as an increase of relations which must be co-ordinated and consistent." As Bertrand Russell tells us, space and time have been superseded by space-time!

Other interesting articles are Ordeal by Fire—By Antoni Gronowicz, Morehouse College in Business Ninety Years—Building Men—By Edward A. Jones, Racial Self-fulfillment and the Rise of an All-Negro Community in Oklahoma—By William E. Bittle and Gilbert L. Geis and Group Belongingness and Authoritarianism in Southern Negroes—A Research Note—By Martin M. Grossack, followed by the usual Book Reviews and interspersed by the usual touching poems.

Fourth Quarter, 1958. Vol. 18, No. 4.

This number is entitled Friendship is Universal from a charming story by Antoinette S. Demond

—a Negro girl who goes to Finland to help to build a camp for the Quaker International Voluntary Service for Peace. There she made many friends and found that "friendship is anywhere."

The Scientific Approach to Human Relations—By Robert G. Armstrong, Professor of Anthropology at Atlanta University—gives a profound definition of the meaning and scope of science and its implications for human inter-racial relations, and of the biological results of race mixture.

Justifications of Slavery, Past and Present—By Ruth Danenhower Wilson—is a terrifying account of man's "religious" and "scientific" justifications and camouflage of his personal greed. Soviet slavery is "justified" by the needs of the Party and the subordination of the individual to the State. The writer maintains that slavery is much on the increase in the twentieth century.

Amongst other articles are Craft Unions—By Herman D. Bloch, Ethnic and Social Aspects of Negro Poetry in Latin America—By Enrique Noble, The National Negro Committee Conference of 1909—By Elliott M. Rudwick, and Some Cantonese-American Problems of Status Adjustment—By Milton S. Barnett.

The Verse is impressive, especially Where are the Brave Men—by Georgia Douglas Johnson, which may be a warning against over-population. There is a dramatic true story, The Preacher's Son—by Bernice Grohskopf—and there are nine Reviews of a variety of books—altogether an excellent number.

URSULA GRANT DUFF.

Population Studies

November 1957. Vol. 11. No. 2.

Mauritius: Demographic Upsurge and Prospects-By H. C. Brookfield—The publication of the Report of a locally-appointed Committee has prompted this interesting further contribution to the discussion of Mauritian problems. The history of the growth of the population is outlined with reference at every stage to the history of the island and its economy. The current situation and trend are then illustrated with the aid of six alternative projections. Fears of over-population have often been expressed in the island during the past century, and fortunately these have so far been allayed by increases in production. A clear distinction is drawn between the highly specialised sugar-growing industry of Mauritius and the subsistence cultivation of a typical under-developed area, and the prospects of some further improvement in output in the island are shown to be good. Nevertheless, the long-term prospect to-day is unsatisfactory and the difficulties of stemming the population upsurge are shown to be acute.

Population Pressure, Industrialization and Social Mobility—By Bert F. Hoselitz—Industrial development in Asia is unlikely to proceed along Western

lines. Population densities are much higher than they were in Europe a century ago, and capital is scarcer. There is thus less likelihood of the building-up of large-scale production, and it seems probable that cottage industries will tend to flourish. In these circumstances, and because of traditional beliefs, there may be relatively little social mobility.

The Influence of Economic Conditions on the Fertility of Peasant Women—By W. Stys—Among the Polish peasant population, fertility is positively correlated with wealth, partly because of earlier marriage. The correlation has, however, weakened in recent years because of the spread of birth control. The paper, which comes from the other side of the Iron Curtain, contains many interesting tables and diagrams, including some showing how the average size of farms has declined during the past one hundred and fifty years.

Some Evidence Related to Matrimonial Selection and Immigrant Assimilation in Brazil—By Bertram Hutchinson—A study of intermarriage between Brazilians and immigrants of foreign origin during the period since 1870. Such intermarriage is most likely to occur where the newcomers are of Mediterranean origin. It may be noted, however, that many so-called "mixed" marriages have been contracted between different generations of immigrants from the same country, for instance where all four parents of the marrying couple are Spanish but one spouse has already become a naturalized Brazilian.

Differential Fertility and Family Limitation in an Urban Community of Uttar Pradesh—By J. N. Sinha—Data drawn from a sample of about a thousand urban families are produced in order to show the experience of the various religions, castes and income-groups. Birth control appears to account for part of the differences exhibited. Above a certain economic level, fertility declines with increasing income.

Fœtal Deaths, Spontaneous and Induced, in the Urban White Population of the United States—By Christopher Tietze and Clyde E. Martin—Some further evidence, provided by acknowledged experts, on a subject for which it is rarely possible to produce valid data. The Report is based on the experience of women interviewed by Dr. Kinsey and his staff, and thus does not relate to a representative sample, but by careful analysis and comparison (where possible) with the whole population, some conclusions thought to be of general application are drawn. The vast majority of induced abortions are shown to have been illegally performed.

The Journal concludes, as usual, with a number of interesting book reviews.

P. R. C.

FROM THE PRESS CUTTINGS

The Pope and Birth Control

The Pope has suggested that the resources of other planets may one day solve over-population problems on earth.

In a speech denouncing birth control, published today, he said: "The so-called problem of overpopulation is partly real and partly unreasonably feared as an impending catastrophe.

"Who can predict what unthought-of resources our planet conceals, and what surprises may be contained outside it, in the admirable achievements of science which have only just started?"

A senior Vatican official said later that the Pope was referring to possible use of raw materials and energy sources on other planets, not to possible migration from earth.

The Pope attacked birth control as "folly" and condemned propaganda for it as an expression of "national or individual egoism."

He said fertility in marriage was not a "social disease." Nations afflicted by it should cure themselves.

Birth control was "one of the worst aberrations

of paganising modern society."

"Popular common-sense and the latest findings of science favour large families," the Pope said, "and more and more doctors think practices to limit births harmful.

"Large families guarantee the moral and physical health of a people." The eighty-oneyear-old Pope was addressing the Italian Large Families' Association.

He said society should mend its ways by removing causes for hunger in over-populated areas through science, and more far sighted, less nationalistic economy.¹

World's population "double by year 2000"

Professor Fritz Baade, of Kiel University, said in a lecture at Kiel that by the year 2000 the world will double its population to 5,000,000,000—if political sense keeps pace with technical development.

Professor Baade said that, contrary to general belief, the world could nourish 10,000,000,000 people, if only known agricultural science were applied in all countries.

Ninety per cent of all farmers still used the iron plough, or even a hoe like prehistoric man, and the same percentage knew nothing of the use of artificial manure.

The racial composition of the world's population would change by the year 2000, he said. India and China would have developed their hygiene and medical services, so that half the men and women in the world would be Indians and Chinese.—Reuter.²

Birth Control in Egypt

Egypt has decided to carry out experimental birth control to curb the 500,000 births per annum which create a heavy burden for the country's economy.

Egypt's plan was outlined by the Minister of Social Affairs, Mr. Hussein el-Shaffei, in the National Assembly. Mr. Shaffei said that his Ministry was still at the experimental stage regarding the application of birth control. In order to test the most adequate methods for Egypt, twelve experimental birth control units had been established throughout the country.

Mr. Shaffei said that the purpose of these experimental units was to give advice to those who wish to exercise birth control. The number of units would be increased in the light of experience gained, the Minister told the assembly.—Reuter.³

African Opposition to Birth Control

The recently formed Family Planning Council is arousing strong antagonism and even hostility to the Government by extending its operations to Africans. The Salisbury branch of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress has unanimously passed a resolution condemning birth control as ungodly, unchristian, and opposed to the national interest. A proposal to organize a boycott of Christian Churches unless they denounced birth control was widely supported.⁴

Foolproof Birth control Drug

(Chemische-Ind., October 1957, 510).—It would appear that the long-cherished ambition to achieve birth control by means of oral tablets is about to be realized. Reports from the U.S.A. credit Dr. G. Pinens, head of a well-known academic research establishment, with the discovery of such a preparation. No details of the drug's composition have so far been revealed beyond the fact that it is a type of synthetic hormone. Although the usual range of experiments were wholly successful, the drug will not be released until the question of possible after-effects has been adequately studied.⁵

More Americans

The United States population increased by about 3 million last year. The Census Bureau estimates that the total on June 1st this year was 172,790,000, compared with 169,800,000 a year earlier.

There has been an increase of more than 2.5 million every year since 1947. Births and deaths reached record totals last year.6

Inherited Intellect

When the virtues of heredity are much under fire, it is instructive to look at the family links of Mrs. Florence Ada Keynes, who has died in Cambridge aged 96.

She was the daughter of Dr. John Brown, the Congregational minister and historian. Her brother was Sir Walter Langdon Brown, Professor of

Physic at Cambridge.

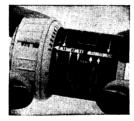
Her husband was Dr. John Neville Keynes, a Fellow of Pembroke and logician. Their marriage in 1882 was one of the first to follow the removal of the university statute against married Fellows.

Mrs. Keynes's three children were Maynard, later Lord Keynes, Fellow of King's and economist; Sir Geoffrey, the surgeon and bibliophile; and Margaret, wife of Dr. A. V. Hill, Fellow of Trinity and physiologist.

Maynard had no children. But Margaret's two sons are both Fellows of Cambridge colleges, one a physiologist, another a geo-physicist.

So is the son of Sir Geoffrey, Richard Keynes. His mother was a grand-daughter of Charles Darwin and his wife is a daughter of Lord Adrian and a sister of yet another Fellow and physiologist.

- ¹ Daily Mail, January 22nd.
- ² Norwich Eastern Evening News, January 13th, 1958.
- 3 Dorset Daily Echo (Weymouth), December 21st.
- 4 Manchester Guardian, December 4th, 1957.
- ⁵ Chemical Products, January.
- 6 Daily Telegraph, February 17th.
- 7 Daily Telegraph, February 17th. 1958



The G. D. (CONCEPTION DAYS) INDICATOR A Precision

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The C. D. Indicator, designed and manufactured in Switzerland, is a small precision calculator based on the Ogino-Knaus Theory. It can be adjusted simply and immediately to show the fertile period in the current month for each patient, according

Theory when correctly applied.

in the current month for each patient, according to her individual menstrual characteristics. It excludes the possibility of mathematical error.

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We shall be glad to send any information you may require.

Write to the C.D. Advisory Bureau, Dept. O.1, 109 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

"Galtonia candicans," which is reproduced on the front page of the cover, is a flowering plant named in honour of Sir Francis Galton in 1880 by Professor J. Decaisne of the Paris Museum of Natural History

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